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Horticulture.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

MR EDITOR—Having, during the past season, kept a journal of some few horticultural operations, I now send it to you in the hope (imperfect as it is,) that it may be of some use to your readers. What I send is a copy, with the exception of a few omissions not important enough to be transcribed. I send it to you, Sir, with great diffidence as respects my skill in gardening and horticultural accomplishments, generally, compared with those of many of your ingenious correspondents; but with entire confidence in my fidelity and most anxious desire to advance our captivating, ennobling art. You will see that I have taken notice of some of the most common, everyday operations of the garden. This can be of no service to many of your readers, but it may to some. There are always beginners, as I was, upon removing from the city of Albany to the country, nine years since, to whom even the simplest instructions are valuable; indeed we must begin with A B C in every art and science; and the greatest error, perhaps, in those who attempt to instruct is, that they consider too many things *as already known.*

Besides, Sir, many of these common circumstances that I have mentioned, may give all your readers some idea of differences of climate.

As to these particulars, they should know that my residence is at Stockbridge, Mass. thirty miles from the Hudson, in the County of Berkshire, in the latitude of Kinderhook on that river. I give you, Sir, my name as a pledge of fidelity, and I cannot but think that it would be more conducive to the cause of truth and science, if the like were generally done in such communications. I see that many of your correspondents are anonymous, with whom I should be ashamed to compare myself, either as a practical or learned gardener—it is a false modesty and injurious to our art. Mr John Lowell, who is our greatest benefactor in this State, one of the greatest, certainly, to the country, and whose general attainments, sound judgment and pure life, are not surpassed, even by his own great accomplishments, in our department, has in this respect placed before even the humblest of us, a true example. At a long distance from him, I follow.

I have inclosed in brackets, observations *now made* upon the subjects mentioned in the journal. The reader will see that the various absences mentioned, have rendered it more imperfect than it might otherwise have been.

THEODORE SEDGWICK.

West Stockbridge, Mass.

JOURNAL.

1831. *March* 11th. Sowed lettuce and peppergrass seed in hot-bed.

15th. Sowed, to be transplanted, in box No. 1, Musk-melon, *Green*, [the name of an individual from whom the seed was received;] boxes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, Minorca; 6, 7, 8, large Ribbed Montreal; [these were sown in wooden boxes without bottom, not having pots enough. The box s a bad thing, as I was informed before I tried it—the wood absorbs moisture very rapidly, and independently of that, for the plants had moisture enough the wood seems to be unfavorable to the root of the plant.]

15th. SowedSpinach in hot-bed and on terraces.

24th. Spinach in hot-bed up; Lettuce ditto; Pepper-grass about four days since.

25th. Planted, in pot No. 1, Casaba, [said to be excellent in the Mediterranean, but cannot give the correct name;] Musk-melon, 2d ditto; Delavan, 3d ditto; 4, Green; 5, 6, Minorca; 7, 8, large Ribbed Montreal; 9, 10, 11, Boston Cantelope. Planted also Cucumber seed in eight Squash shells, [these are shells of the large summer Squash; the plants flourished more in these shells than in the boxes, or the pots. I find no difficulty in breaking them when the plant is to be put out. The bottom of the shell is cut out when the seed is sown, to permit the roots of the plant to enter the ground, their confinement in the pot seems to be injurious. In the large shells I had the finest plants, and have saved fine shells this year for this purpose. It is proper to mention here, that the numbers of my pots got into confusion, and my plants, though put down in four different parts of two gardens, of course became intermixed.

25th. Sowed Cape Brocoli; Montreal; ditto early York, ditto purple Cabbages. [These Brocoli seeds were Cabbage; all false.]

26th. Put out on terraces, in boxes, Kidney potatoes to sprout for early potatoes, covered with horse manure.

April 1st. Put charcoal refuse about Baltimore Grape, on surface of the ground. [I call this "Baltimore" because I received the plants from a friend there, it is very much like the Isabella, if not the very thing. As to *names*, I hope that Mr Prince's book will prove valuable to us, and his nomenclature. It is certain that we are in great confusion now. As to *kinds*, I have many of those usually recommended at the nurseries, and by friends; several of these I have rejected as worthless where I am, on account of climate, and I can say with truth, that had my varieties not extended beyond three or four, I should have been saved a great deal of vexation.]

2d. Planted bishop and blue imperial dwarf Peas; sowed Cauliflower, Radish and Tomatoes, in hot-bed. [These cauliflower seed, also entirely false.]

15th. Took up several sweet-water grapes and transplanted them; buds not started, and wood does not bleed when cut, season not being forward enough. Took up the box of pippin Apples, buried below the frost on terraces, about three-quarters entirely sound; all somewhat mouldy from dampness, but not injured thereby; mould wiped off. [Apples in my ground have deteriorated greatly in a few years. For the three last years, including the present, there has not been one apple in a hundred, not stung by the insect; this year worse than ever. I found the mode of burying more perfect than any other for preservation; though for two years past, I have put many with great care in cut straw, a layer of apples and then a layer of straw. The burying is troublesome and not to be recommended; where apples keep well, I prefer the straw.]

16th. Uncovered some of my vines and put by them bass mats, in order to cover them at night till the frosts are over. Tied all the limbs of the vines, temporarily, to lower bar of trellises, in order to cover without breaking young shoots, some buds beginning to swell. [These mats I find very useful; they come about Russia iron, and I have bought the full size (new) for 12½ cents, and the half size for 6 cents each.]—Fruit set on some currant bushes. This is a mild rainy morning.

18th. Peas up. Pear blossoms sufficiently expanded to be visible. Planted Kidney potatoes, some of which had sprouted, having been put down for that purpose. Forked one square, on which are grape vines. Transplanted several plum trees, budded last season from a Reine Claude imported from France. [In all cases lately of trees budded in my own garden, I have, besides the bud, preserved some of the natural wood, in order to get varieties. I transplanted these budded trees this year, in order to try the effect upon the buds; the buds failed; at the time that the buds would have come out, the season was more unfavorable from drought, than I have known at that period of the year.]

19th. A few strawberry blossoms appear on a strawberry obtained from a neighboring garden, and said to be a wild strawberry; these on terraces. [These plants all males, not a single fruit; all hoed up; this is the second time that I have had this mortification.]

19th. Transplanted plum and peach trees; washed the bark of young pear trees with very strong lime water, [one of these trees being in a miserable state, covered with Aphides, (vulgarly called *plant-lice*,) is nearly recovered. I have in other cases since, tried strong soap-suds, and believe it to be better than the lime.]

19th. Transplanted Hautbois strawberries, all *young* plants of last year's growth, [this is essential.]

21st. Planted sweet corn, and Mohawk bean; sowed onions and beets. [This Mohawk bean is a speckled bean, white and flush, well known in the shops, but I do not know by what name; the best early string bean that I have seen; next best as a string bean to the red cranberry, that is very late.]

22d. Uncovered some foreign grapes on terraces; buds begin to swell, and a few are injured in taking out, by pressing against the ground.

23d. Put down grape slips, sweet-water and Isabella.

27th. Uncovered residue of grapes. Put charcoal dust about an inch in thickness, about several grape vines, in order to ascertain whether this would accelerate the time of ripening, by increasing the superficial heat, or had any other effect. [No effect perceived as to maturing the fruit, but I think the experiment is worthy of being continued; whenever the ground was forked, I renewed the dust.]

27th. After looking diligently, I cannot find a single live bud on peach or apricot tree. [These buds I presume were destroyed, either during the fall or winter. As early as March, I examined them, when I supposed them nearly all to be dead.] Plums have very few buds; Prince's large green

gage has few, his yellow gage more; a young "green Claude," imported, has few, [this is the *small* kind, and bears the most delicious plum I ever tasted.] A blue plum, called with us the horse-plum, an excellent plum, has many buds; a young damson, full; [these buds matured into fruit, which was entirely cut off in the early dry weather. I had not one plum, peach, or apricot; as to the plum, a circumstance unexampled.]

May 5th. Returned from Albany, after an absence since 30th ult. Find vegetation very backward. There appears to be more than a week's difference between vegetation on the Hudson and at this place. Buds of plums and cherries just begin to open.

6th. Transplanted some musk-melon, and put charcoal dust around some on the surface; [these plants appeared to be invigorated by the dust—never so fine in my garden.]

9th. Very cold; fires all day; snow nearly all the afternoon, by turns. At 5 o'clock, P. M. began to cover all grape vines old enough to bear fruit, with mats; this done in one hour, being assisted by two men for half that time, there being about a hundred vines that were likely to bear fruit. This from *extreme* caution, as the buds do not seem forward enough to be injured. [Of these one hundred vines, I had fruit only on about one third part. The greater number were not more than two years old after transplanting; many being three years old from the slip; at that age I believe they do not generally bear.]

10th. At 5 o'clock, A. M. thermometer at freezing; ground stiff with frost, but nothing injured; many plants covered, melons, &c.

11th. Some pears in blossom fairly out; apple blossoms not quite out; early strawberries in full blossom, on terraces.

12th. A few blossoms of the Hautbois.

13th. Pears in full blossom. Grapes on terraces, in a few cases, in leaf. Thermometer, yesterday at 78, at half past eleven in the morning—it being warm in the evening, the beetle first seen on fruit trees. [As the ravages of this insect are becoming more and more destructive, I have taken great pains to ascertain facts in regard to it, but thus far without success that has led to any satisfactory results. In this part of the country the evil is worse and worse; the plum, the apricot, and lately the apple, are its victims. I say the *beetle*, for *I suppose* this to be the insect. The suggestion was made to me by my friend, Mrs Griffith of Brunswick, N. J. some years since; a lady equally well known for her knowledge, skill, and admirable enthusiasm, in the art to which she has principally devoted her time and talents. Unsatisfactory as my efforts have been, they may perhaps supply useful hints to some more fortunate cultivator; I therefore, Sir, give you extracts from my Journal, both of the last year and the present.

6th *May*, 1830. On the night of the 3d inst. I saw, for the first time, the beetle on my fruit trees. Trees full of the insect, appeared about dusk; at 9 o'clock I shook from one tree about one hundred and fifty, into a sheet. The two succeeding nights appeared the same way, on plums, apricots and cherries; at the same hour on both nights, shook all my trees and thousands came off; some entered the ground immediately, others remained on it nearly in a state of torpidity; I could not perceive that they rose again to the trees. On the 7th instant, the weather having come off cold, wind to the northwest, at 9 o'clock in the evening I could find none on the trees. During two nights I protected a French plum tree, by covering the half of it with a sheet; there were no insects on it.

1830. *May* 14th. There having been a succession of cold nights, I have not seen the beetle again till the night before the last, when the trees were again covered; at dusk they seemed to be in motion generally; at 9 o'clock they had settled upon the trees which were then shaken, and I could not observe that they rose after falling.

1830. *June* 10th. Having for several nights made fires with shavings, in the hope of attracting the beetle, I have failed; a very few only flew into the fire; this insect is yet in numbers on my plum trees. I have not found shaking the trees to effect the object of driving them away, though most for the time fall; they now feed upon the leaves of the trees; this I can see every night, but I do not see them on the fruit, though it is obvious that a large portion of the fruit has been stung. The young plum trees which I put down last year look very badly, which I attribute partly to the season and partly to the beetle, having ascertained that the beetle resorts regularly to these young trees. Some of my early apples look quite speckled, as if they had been stung in several directions.]

Journal for 1831, *continued.*

May 13th. At 12 o'clock, went out with a lantern and discovered the insect (beetle) on two Siberian crab-apple trees, saw them eat the blossom; took off the stem and insect, brought them into the house; before morning the blossom was entirely devoured; after witnessing their progress on the crab, saw them afterwards on the plum. Shook several trees, and saw the insect fall; found several on young green gages, eating the leaf, there not being any blossoms on those trees.

14th. Saw the beetle again at 9 o'clock, P. M. on the crab and on the plum, but not near as numerous as last year; many much smaller. Saw it on some young green gages, on which there was not a blossom.

15th. Hung the two halves of a mackerel in two plum trees, to try the effect of the scent of the fish upon the insect. [This is a New Jersey prescription, and though I am no great believer in these pennaceas, we are too ignorant of the laws of nature to be authorised to reject, as quackery, all such propositions.]

16th. Find the beetle at 9 o'clock, P. M. on one of the trees in which the fish was. See very few of these insects, though the night is warm and fine. There are few, compared with last season. Sweet corn, potatoes and beans, up. For the last three days, have watered with liquid manure some of my oldest grapes and some of my four years' old vines; watered also strawberries, cabbages, lettuces, onions, &c. There has been no rain for a week. Hautbois in beds, in full blossom.—Thermometer at 58, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

17th. Beetle appears; not so many by far as last year; find them again on the trees where the fish was.

20th. Examined young nursery plants, found some badly injured by the worm; same worm that destroys the peach tree; several trees so badly injured as to be nearly girdled by the worm.

21st. Laid down lead pipes in garden. [In the mode of delivering this water, there is a peculiarity that is worthy of attention. The water proceeds from a spring, that was supposed to be sufficient for forty or fifty houses only. It being important that there should be no *waste* water, it is delivered through apertures in leaden pipes, not generally larger than to admit the head of a common pin; at my house a common knitting-needle will not enter the aperture, and still nothing has ever interrupted the water, for more than a year, but careless management in one or two instances.]

To be concluded next week.

The following letter, from an eminent cultivator in Maine, will prove useful as well as interesting to all who have suffered by the destruction among fruit trees, so much deplored by horticulturists.

Maine, March 26, 1832.

Hon. John Lowell, Boston,—

Dear Sir—I have read, with regret, your intelligence on the subject of the death of the shoots of certain fruit trees.* If the evil prevails to the extent apprehended, you will judge how far the following expedient offers a chance of a partial remedy.

Various botanists conceive that nature has provided trees with sets of *imperfect buds*, or *latent germs*, ready to be brought into activity as exigencies shall require. Now I presume to suggest the cutting off the whole of the wood of the damaged trees, which was generated in 1831, (so far as shall be found requisite;) and trusting to the exertions of the shoots made in 1830, for providing you with a stock of buds, or germs, to form new wood for the present season, 1832. No evil seems to attend the first part of the operation, namely, the removal of the damaged wood from your trees, but the contrary, and you may then as the result of it, *probably*, bring into play some of the buds or germs which we have supposed to be laid up by nature for *occasional* uses; especially if you employ the ordinary means for provoking their appearance, suggested by different authors. For experiment's sake, however, it may be wise to leave some of the damaged shoots of 1831, standing, to see whether nature (who is fertile in resources) may not do something unexpected for us, out of that very wood, even though it has lost its *primary ostensible buds.*

It will be observed, that the principal object in the scheme above proposed is to provide buds for the present year, 1832. I shall proceed, therefore, to offer to your notice two other auxiliary modes for obtaining the very same object, namely, the supply of buds for the present year, 1832.

The first of these *auxiliary methods* is founded on a particular within my own knowledge. Many years ago, some bundles of fruit scions came to to me from England, late in the season; and the lower ends of the scions being well packed, many powerful shoots (both terminal shoots and side shoots) made their appearance. The bundles being forwarded to me in this condition by the mail coach, a Postmaster in a neighboring village, who was curious as to fruit, cut off some side shoots, from which he took buds; and he told me, that on inserting these buds in proper stocks, they grew. Hence I ask, whether some of the various bundles of scions, imported this year from Europe, may not be pushed forward in their vegetation so as to form powerful shoots, from which shoots *buds* may be taken and employed as above mentioned by the postmaster. May not the same question also be put, as to valuable scions received this season, from different parts of the United States?

But I break off these queries to continue my nar-

*For the documents to which reference is here made, see New England Farmer for March 14th, 1832, p. 278.

rative, as it will lead me to important objects. —When the bundles of scions arrived with me, I had them opened in my presence, and found vigorous shoots from them, as above particularised; but these shoots having been formed in the dark, their color was sallow, or in other words, (as some would call them after the French botanists,) they were *etiolated*. I now committed them to the care of a skilful English gardener, who had long lived with me; and I presume that they succeeded as grafts, for I recollect nothing peculiar having been mentioned to me to the contrary; and it was an obvious precaution to let in the light of the sun gradually to the scions, in order to furnish them with their natural green color.* These may possibly be called refinements; but facts, illustrating principles, may often be useful, independent of the specific applications made of the facts in question.

My *second auxiliary method of providing buds* in the ensuing season, 1832, rests on an invention adapted in England about thirteen years ago, for transmitting buds to great distances by the post, inclosed in *letters*. Directions for accomplishing this, are given in "The Transactions of the London Horticultural Society," vol. 4, part 3, page 403, by its president, Thomas Andrew Knight, in an article read to the society April 3, 1821. The directions are as follows:—

"Some experiments were made two years ago, by Sir Charles Monk and myself, to ascertain the most eligible method of transferring buds from one part of the kingdom to another; the result of which has had the effect of saving me some trouble, and my friends some expense. It has also led me to adopt a better mode of using buds which have become somewhat *withered*, than I previously knew. * * * *

"Several methods of packing buds were tried, but the following, which was first adopted by Sir Charles Monk, having proved at once to be the most efficient and most easy of execution, it is needless to describe others. The leaf stalks of the bud were reduced to a very short length, and the young branch was then inclosed in a double fold of cabbage leaf, bound close together at each end, and inclosed in a *letter*. It was found advantageous to place the lower surface of the cabbage leaf inwards, by which the inclosed branch was supplied with humidity, that being the perspirating surface of the leaf; (* * the other surface being nearly or wholly impervious to moisture.)

"I did not (says Mr Knight) usually receive the buds from Belsay Castle, the seat of Sir C. Monk, in Northumberland, in less than five or six days; and the leaf-stalk had often parted from the bud, and the bark [of the bud] could not very readily be detached from the wood; the wood was therefore suffered to remain, but it was pared very thin, particularly such part of it as extended above the bud; and as the loss of the leaf-stalk deprived me of the usual method of holding the bud, I found it necessary to suffer that to remain attached to the branch above it, or to a part of it, till I had placed the bud in its proper position. The bud was then severed from the branch with a sharp knife; and the bud almost always succeeded as well as one recently taken from the tree could have done."

Thus far, Mr Knight; the plan described by him being useful for all who are concerned in budding, in the budding season; though it requires some modification in the United States, where the climate in the budding season is much *hotter* than it is in the budding season in England.

For a plan of this kind to succeed to any extent in the U. States, it ought to provide for coolness, for economy, and for the presence of a certain degree and kind of moisture, (that is, of moisture free from unhealthy dampness and from danger of fermentation.) The English plan of removing the *expanded* leaves from their foot stalks, must also not be forgotten, as preventing a needless expenditure of sap, &c; nor yet should the aid of the inner surface of *cabbage leaves* be overlooked. But, instead of using the inclosure of a *letter*, the lower ends of the branches of scions should be included in proper earth somewhat moistened; or in coarse damp linen, refreshed from time to time with cool water. A suitable covering must then be provided for the whole, of a nature to resist heat and to prevent damage from blows or pressure.

In this shape, the English expedient for spreading buds through a whole country in the budding season, may be carried to any desired extent in the United States. The plan is the more to be recommended, as it is beginning to be felt, both in this country and in England, that *grafted* apples can be converted into the finest cider, should such fruit not meet a market in its natural state, or in any of the forms into which it may be brought by means of art. Let us conclude by observing, that Mr Knight does not speak of his plan as applied to buds of this or the other kind of fruit only, but he speaks of buds *generally;* (of course, meaning to confine himself to the buds of such trees as can be propagated by buds.)

Some short *miscellaneous remarks* will conclude this letter. It being premised that we, like you, had some intensely hot days in the summer of 1831; and a winter to follow it which not only set in very suddenly, but was for some time perfectly unrelenting, though not uncommonly remarkable for the *extremity* of its cold. It should be added that many of our buds for 1831, began to form early in the *preceding winter;* and that our spring had in it some cold and damp weather. Thus prepared, I leave you to make your own observations in what follows, only occasionally offering some remarks of my own.

1. A peach tree was early covered with beautiful blossoms, which were soon followed by fine leaves; when, suddenly, the border below became strewed with the ruins of this noble appearance; saving that two large ruddy peaches remained, as we thought, but one of the ends of each peach became soft and the stones split. A second crop of blossoms and of leaves came out on this tree, less forward than the first, but no satisfactory crop of fruit followed.

2. The heat of the summer made the leaves of several of our apple trees wilt, curl, and stiffen; and though it was reported to me by a sensible observer, that some of these leaves recovered themselves, yet, I myself noticed others which failed to do this. Indeed, my present gardener has assured me that in a former year, he has seen the fruit itself, of the apple, wilt—and he is usually an exact noter of such incidents.

3. Some of the leaves of our maple trees became twisted on their foot stalks, in the autumn; the cause of which, I had not the opportunity of observing; nor had I the opportunity of noticing afterwards, any alteration in their position.

4. Many of our blossoms, in the spring of 1831, had the appearance of having set, but the young fruit fell. Various of our field and garden crops suffered also, more or less; though in general, all succeeded sufficiently well, excepting our potatoes, which had too much wet. I must here remark, what I have also seen in books, namely, that as fructification depends much on the spread of the *farina of blossoms*, such spread of it cannot very easily occur in very misty weather. Hence we have not to look at the coldness of our weather alone, when the blossoms are setting; but on the dryness of the farina which is to be spread abroad. It is possible, that a fierce wind also may prevent the setting of the farina. Hence I have always been used to attend, of late years, to the dryness of the season when the blossoms are open; to wish for a gentle air to be then abroad; and I am glad also to see sunshine at such periods.

The bunches of the currant tree seem to me, in particular, to depend on favorable weather for the proper ripening of *all* their berries. I presume, in short, to think that we want a regular series of observations and experiments on this point. Such are a few of the detached circumstances on these subjects, which have presented themselves to my recollection since the fall of the year 1830, up to this date; reserving myself for the fuller notice of our buds of 1831, till mild spring weather shall have taken possession of our orchards and gardens, when you may possibly again hear from me. In the mean time I may observe, that our trees at present bear many buds which appear lively, but are very small, having made no progress during the winter.

By way of *review* of the subject of this letter, I beg to remark, that as you seem deprived of many of the fruit buds and leaf buds, which you expected to find on your fruit trees at this season, (the spring of 1832,) I have turned my attention to the *artificial creation* (if I may so term it) of such buds, and to the economical use of such as might be found within your reach. Secondly—as the course of vegetation between the fall of 1830 and the present moment, has been peculiar, I have added the mention of a few miscellaneous circumstances, after the example you have set me, leaving the causes and effects of them to be discussed hereafter at leisure. I am, my dear Sir,

Most truly yours, ———.

P. S.—As some persons have affirmed that much greater injury has been done to fruit trees in some places, than you have represented in your late statements, it is necessary to observe, that my letter speaks only of the precise amount of evil you have pointed out; namely, the destruction of the leaf buds and fruit buds, generated in 1831, on which you depended for the prolific powers of your scions to be grafted in 1832.

Fruit Trees.—We learn from various directions, that the past winter has been lamentably destructive of fruit trees in this State; the peach, pear, and plum trees, in particular. In fact, very few, if any, have escaped. We trust, however, that this calamity will not discourage their cultivation, as it may be a half century ere another such incessantly cold winter shall return upon us.—*Maine paper.*

* The change of color of whole forests in this country from sallow to green, after wet and cloudy weather in the proper season, is now well known to observers. When M. A. F. Michaux was in this country, in a dry season, which was followed by a sort of weather just mentioned; a grafted scion made vigorous shoots in the open air, which only gradually became green by means of solar light.

MANGEL WURTZEL AND SUGAR BEET.

Soil and preparation.—The soil for these roots should be a loam, inclining to clay, in good tilth, well manured, and made fine to a good depth. John Hare Powel, Esq. corresponding secretary to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in giving an account of his mode of cultivating this crop, says, "My soil was not naturally strong; it has been gradually so much deepened as to enable Wood's plough, No. 2, drawn by four oxen, to plough fourteen inches deep. Fresh barn-yard manure was equally spread upon the surface, and ploughed under in the early part of April, in quantities not larger than are generally used for potato crops in this country. Early in May, the land was twice stirred with Beatson's scarifier, harrowed, rolled; after stirred, harrowed and rolled again in the opposite direction." The soil on which Messrs Tristram Little and Henry Little, of Newbury, Mass. raised their premium crop in 1824, is a clay loam. In 1823, about three fourths of the same was sowed with onions, and manured with about eight cords of compost manure to the acre. The other quarter was sowed with wheat without manure. In the fall of 1823, there were about ten cords of compost manure drawn on the lot, and put in a heap. Most of said compost was drawn from the salt mashes, when ditching the same; the other part was from the barn-yard. In the month of April, 1824, the heap was thrown over and well mixed.

Planting.—Col. Powel says, "The holes for the seeds were made by a wheel, containing pegs in its circumference, which penetrated the ground about an inch, leaving intervals of four inches; the rows were made two feet asunder; two capsules were dropped in each hole; the wheel of a common barrow was passed over them, thus compressing the earth, and leaving a slight rut for the retention of moisture."

Messrs Tristram and Henry Little observe, that, "Between the 8th and 11th of May, the land was ploughed and sowed in the following manner:—After one deep ploughing, the ground was furrowed two and a half feet apart, and the manure put into the forrows, and covered with a double mouldboard plough; a roller was then passed on the top of the ridge, and the seed dibbled in with the finger over the manure, about six or eight inches apart." The quantity of seed, according to English writers, is four pounds to an acre. Mr David Little, in obtaining a premium crop, sowed four pounds, but observed that he thought half that quantity would have been sufficient.

After-culture.—In raising Col. Powel's crop, "A small cultivator, which I have contrived for the purpose, was drawn between the rows soon after the seed appeared; a three inch triangular hoe removed the alternate plants, leaving the others at distances varying from eight to twelve inches asunder. The cultivator was twice used before the 20th of July. The heavy rains of August made another hoeing necessary, and surcharged the ground so much with moisture, that all roots increased much less in that month, than during the same time in the two last years." The Messrs Little, "in the course of the season, thinned their plants, and left them from six to twelve inches apart in the rows. They were once hoed, and ploughed three times between the rows."—Mr Powel, in raising a previous crop, had placed the rows thirty inches apart, and left the plants six inches apart in the rows. He says, "I this year desired smaller roots, which might grow so closely, as, by their leaves, to protect the soil as much as possible from the rays of the run. My cultivator by its peculiar form, enabled me to cut off the weeds when the plant was so young, that, if I had applied the plough, their crowns must have been covered in many instances, by earth occasionally falling from its land side. The failure which attends the cultivation of most root crops in drills, proceeds from the neglect of weeds in their early stages. Four or five days of delay, frequently make the difference of fifteen days in the labor of making clean an acre of ground. The weeds which a boy with a sharp shingle could remove at the commencement of one week, may, before the end of the next, require the application of an implement drawn by a horse.

"I ascribe my success, in great measure, to the use of *Wood's extraordinary plough*, which enters the soil more deeply and pulverises it more perfectly, than any other I have ever seen, with equal force, in any country; to the use of cultivators, which complete the production of fine tilth; to the destruction of the weeds on their first appearance; leaving the smallest space upon which a horse can walk, between the rows; and, above all, to *planting the seeds of a proper kind upon a surface which is kept perfectly flat.*"

General remarks.—Agriculturists have not agreed whether it is most expedient to plant the seeds of this root, on ridges or on a level. Col. Powel condemns planting on ridges in this country, as a practice not adapted to our soil and climate, in which vegetables are very liable to suffer by drought. He says, among the various practices, into which we have been seduced by the plausible theories of the advocates of European husbandry, there is none which appears to me more absurd than that which has led us to drill or dibble our crops on ridges. The English farmer wisely contends with the evils produced by too much rain; the American husbandman should as anxiously guard against his most formidable enemy, drought. I am inclined to think that there is no crop cultivated in this State, Pennsylvania, which ought not to be put on a flat surface."

The climate of New England, especially its northern part, is not so warm and dry as that of Pennsylvania, and in that part of the United States, perhaps the nature of the soil should decide the question, if dry, level planting, or if moist, ridge planting should be adopted."

We have heard complaints from American farmers, that the seed of this root is slow and uncertain in coming up. Perhaps the seed or soil, or both, may sometimes be too dry at the time of sowing. A writer in the English Farmer's Journal says, "I have of late years steeped my seed for at least fortyeight hours. I made an experiment with twenty sound seeds not steeped, twenty steeped twentyfour hours, and the same number steeped fortyeight hours; every seed of the latter produced plants, which came up two or three days sooner than either of the others, and some of those not steeped did not come up at all." Mr Cobbet, in treating of the culture of common garden beets, (American Gardener, par. 198,) directs to soak the seed four days and nights in rain water before it is sowed; and observes, that the mangel wurtzel should be cultivated in the same manner as the other kinds of beets. American writers, so far as we have observed, give no directions for soaking the seeds of this vegetable before planting; and it is possible that the omission of this part of the process, may cause the slowness and uncertainty of vegetation, complained of. The capsule or husk, which contains the seeds, is dry, and it requires a long time for the moisture which it may derive from the earth, to penetrate this integument, so as to cause the seed to sprout. But if the soil be very moist at the time of sowing, soaking the seed had better be omitted.

Use.—The following remarks are from a paper communicated to the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, by J. Lowell, Esq. late president of said society. They are derived, principally, from a French publication, by the Abbé Rosier:—

"This root is very little affected by changes of weather. It is attacked by no insect; drought affects but little its vegetation. It prepares the land extremely well for other crops. It may be sown and treated precisely like the common beet, except that it ought to stand eighteen inches asunder.

"In good land, they often weigh nine or ten pounds, and are stripped eight or nine times. In a light, sandy, but well manured soil, they sometimes weigh fourteen and even sixteen pounds each!

"The first crop of leaves in France is taken off in the latter end of June, or the beginning of July. In this country, probably the latter period would be preferable. The lower leaves, those which incline towards the ground, are those which are taken away, and care must be taken to preserve the top leaves or the crown of the plants. The leaves may be taken off every 15 days after the first gathering. Oxen, cows and sheep, devour them greedily, and fatten readily upon them. All domestic poultry eat them readily, when chopped fine and mixed with grain. Horses will eat them very well, mixed with chopped straw. Hogs also fatten upon them.

"Cows fed upon this root, solely, give a greater quantity of milk and cream and of better quality, for the first fifteen days, after which they grow too fat and the milk lessens. The food of cows must therefore be varied. Oxen and sheep fatten very well upon them. Cows should have grass in proportion of one third to the beet leaves, or every third day they should be turned to grass. In this mode their milk will be excellent. The trouble of gathering the leaves is less than that of gathering any other green fodder. It may be done by children, while *men* are required to cut other green food for cattle. It is the surest crop, since the plant will stand the largest droughts. The roots are gathered and treated like those of the common beet. The skin is very tender, and care should be taken to handle them so as they may not be wounded, as they will, in that case, not keep so well. In order to preserve the seed in purity, care should be taken to change the ground in which the seed-beets are planted. The seed can be preserved, after it is gathered, three or four years, without injury. In giving these roots to cattle for food, they are first washed and then cut up into pieces about the size of a nut. It is always best to accompany them, when given to horned cattle, with clover, or other hay or straw, and if the hay or straw has been previously cut fine, it will be preferable. If horses are fed with this root, with a proportion of hay or cut straw, (half of each,) they will be fat, vigorous and healthy. If they are worked severely, a little oats or corn

may be added. It is thus they are treated in Germany, where this root stands in the stead of meadows or grass lands, and whose excellent horses are well known.

"Hogs, fed upon them raw, after they have been cut up fine and mixed with milk or other drink, fatten as well upon them as upon boiled potatoes, by which, the fuel and trouble of boiling is saved.

"As to the quantity given to animals, much will depend on the proportion of other fodder which you allow them. Cows fed twice a day in winter, upon eighteen pounds of these roots at each time, together with four pounds of hay or chopped straw, will give as much and as good milk as in summer, and they will be kept in the best possible state.

"Oxen fed with forty weight of these roots per day, with ten pounds of hay, for one month, and after that with fifty weight per day of the roots alone, will be fat enough for sale in two months more.

"Any person disposed may, from the facts above stated, calculate how many cattle will be supported by a single acre of land on which this plant is cultivated.

Men can eat this vegetable throughout the year; it is agreeable and healthy. No insect attacks it, and it suffers but little from the variety of the seasons. The leaves of this plant form, alone, an excellent food for every species of domestic quadruped, during four months in the year. Turnips and other vegetables are, besides, liable to be destroyed by insects, whereas this beet is not. The roots can be preserved eight months in a sound state, while turnips are of little value after March. In some soils turnips will not grow, particularly in those which are very stiff or strong. The root of scarcity grows everywhere. The milk of cows fed on turnips, has a bad taste. That of those fed on this plant is excellent, as is also the butter made from it. This forage on green fodder comes also at the hot seasons, when almost all other green food is scarce, and sometimes not to be procured. Cattle never get tired of it. In many parts of Germany, where it is raised with success, they prefer it to everything else, to fatten those large herds of cattle which they annually export to France. In feeding cattle with beets, the same dry food must be given which is usually given with turnips."

Col. Powel observes, "My neat cattle prefer mangel wurtzel to any other root which I have offered to them. I have found its effects in producing large secretions of *good* milk, very great. I selected, in November, two heifers of the same breed and very nearly of the same age, and in similar condition; they were fed in adjoining stalls, and have been fed regularly, three times a day, by the same man. One of them has had three pecks of mangel wurtzel, and four quarts of corn meal, daily; the other, four and a half pecks of mangel wurtzel. The last, which has had mangel wurtzel alone, is in the condition of good beef; the other is not more than what graziers call half fat.

"The application of mangel wurtzel as food for sheep, is not the least important of its uses. Ewes yean usually at the season when grass cannot be supplied. The health of themselves and the thrift of their lambs, essentially depend upon succulent food being had. I am inclined to think, that no small portion of the success which English breeders have met, is to be ascribed to the large stores of roots, which they always have at command. It cannot be denied, that Indian meal will, of itself, in most cases, produce extraordinary fatness as well as great size; but I have been led to believe, that diseases are generally engendered by this species of forcing, which is always expensive, and too often, eventually destroys the animal which has been thus reared."

A writer in the Farmer's Journal says, "This root is now generally allowed to stand eminent for the excellence of its fattening qualities. Among our field productions, parsnips and carrots may justly be declared the most nutritious; Swedish turnips, as holding divided empire with it; while white turnips and cabbages sink into insignificance before it. The taste, both of the leaf and root, is most grateful to every description of stock—bullocks, sheep and hogs, instinctively lay hold of them, and, when once accustomed to their flavor, they reject every other sort of green food, if they have the election.

"No edible root has yet been brought into use, which has an affinity to the one under consideration, with respect to its imperishable properties. The white turnip is in March entirely divested of its fattening power; the Swede in May becomes shrivelled, and is almost refused by cattle; the potato, after this time, entirely sprouts away all its vigor, diminishes in bulk, and dries up; but not so the mangel wurtzel. It is not only ready for use in the autumn, the winter and spring, but may, if required, be continued with unabated advantage, and in the following autumn it may be found in full possession of its most valuable properties, undiminished in weight and abounding in saccharine juices." It has, however, been thought by cultivators in this country, that the ruta baga is more easily preserved, and will remain useful to a later period in the spring and summer after its growth, than the mangel wurtzel.

Messrs T. and H. Little observe, as to the value of the roots for feeding stock, "there is a variety of opinions; but, from a number of years' experience, we think them a valuable addition, and highly worth cultivating. Comparing them with English hay,—and we know of no better standard—in our opinion, three tons of mangel wurtzel, or potatoes,—of the two, we value the mangel wurtzel the highest,—are equal to one ton of hay, for feeding stock generally; but for milch cows, we think two tons of equal value; for feeding store swine, mangel wurtzel is the only root that we know of, which we can cultivate and feed to profit. Six bushels of raw mangel wurtzel we think equal to one bushel of Indian corn."

Quantity to an acre.—The premium crop of the Messrs Little was 33 tons, 10 cwt. and 14 lbs. on an acre. Col. Powel, inclosed certificates to the president of the Penn. Agr. Society, showing that sixteen hundred and thirtyfour bushels of mangel wurtzel, weighing seventyeight thousand four hundred and fortyeight pounds, were produced upon one acre and fourteen perches; and a part of the same field, containing thirteen contiguous rows, produced at the rate of two thousand and sixtyfive bushels per acre, weighing 44 tons, 5 cwt. and 27 lbs. In Great Britain, it is said that upwards of sixty tons have been raised on an acre.

Gathering and preserving.—In gathering the roots, care should be taken to cut off the leaves about half an inch above the crown, as they will not keep so well, if cut more closely. Messrs Tristram and Henry Little say, "As to the best mode of preserving them, we have tried divers ways—by pitting them, by putting them into a barn and covering them with hay, and by putting them into the cellar; the last mode we think the best." Col. Powel observes, that one of his crops was "piled in a cellar, in rows, as wood, and covered with sand." A writer in the English Farmer's Journal observes, that he practised with success, the following mode of preserving this root: "I packed it in long heaps, about seven feet wide at the bottom. I begin by forming the outside with the roots, not stripped of their top; tops outwards; the internal part to be filled with roots without leaves; continue one layer over another, until the heap is about six feet high, and about two feet broad at top, which may be covered with straw and earth; the ends of the heap should be covered in the same way; the leaves form an efficient covering against rain and frost."

Mr Hall, the editor of the Jerseyman, a Jackson paper, is about to vacate his editorial chair in favor of a Mr Robbins from Massachusetts, and devote his time and talents to a cultivation of the earth. May the "teeming mother" of us all be propitious to her returning child, who leaves the creation of paragraphs for the growing of parsnips, and drops his pen to take up the pitchfork. May he find potatoes more profitable than politics, and peaches, rather than peltings, the *fruit* of his application.

We applaud the resolution of our brother; the new profession, if it is as little productive of wealth (which is scarcely possible) as that which he has left, will, nevertheless, minister directly to health, the mother of happiness. The rounded visage, the firm muscle, the steady gait, and smile of content, all owe themselves to rural labors; while dimness of vision, trembling nerves, bowed frame, uneven tread and an early grave, come from the editorial desk. Men may talk of exercise as they will; the best functions of the human frame fail before these labors. Point to the man who sits among newspapers, inditing paragraphs and pasting selections, and you may designate one to whom belongs, either in profession or short perspective, decayed physical powers, the sunken eye and sallow sickly visage. Early habits may for a short time prevent these things, but "to this complexion must he come at last."—*U. S. Gaz.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

WHEAT AND CORN.

That like begets like, is a generally acknowledged truth; and yet how often do we see people in the every day concerns of life, denying in effect this important fact; and to say nothing of the absurd practice of sowing chess, nowhere is this inconsistency more apparent than among many of our respectable farmers.

They seem not to be sufficiently aware that if they sow poor wheat and plant poor corn, poor wheat and poor corn they must expect to harvest. So in all other productions of the farm. Our mother earth is not so propitious as to return us fifty, sixty, or a hundred fold, even of a better quality than was entrusted to her care, and indeed it would be an unjust expectation.

Some years ago, I took pains to select from my wheat in the sheaf enough to sow about half an acre, of the longest, fullest and most perfect heads I could find.

I sowed it in the same field with my other wheat

which was very good, cultivated precisely in the same manner, upon the same kind of soil, and when harvest time came I was surprised to see the difference.

It could be plainly distinguished from the surrounding wheat, at the distance of thirty or forty rods, by its height; it was much heavier, and the heads were longer and better filled.

I once let out a piece of ground to a neighbor to be planted with corn. Soon after he got it planted, I found out that he had taken the corn from the crib, "just as it come," without selecting or choosing.

In answer to my telling him that we should each of us have been ——— dollars better off, if he had planted good corn, he said, "Poh! do you 'spose it makes any difference what kind of corn you plant?" But harvest day told the story; and when he saw sixty bushels per acre upon my field adjoining, of good sound corn, and found upon harvesting his, that he had but forty bushels per acre, and most of that "pig corn" and "nubbins," he was forced to acknowledge with sorrow the truth of my remark.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUGAR MAPLE TREES.

Mr Editor—As the season for transplanting the Rock Maple, or as it is more frequently called, the Sugar Maple, is near at hand, I take the liberty to offer a few remarks on the cultivation of that useful and beautiful tree. I have long regreted, as I think every gentleman of taste will, when travelling through our flourishing country towns, to notice the almost universal neglect of shade and ornamental trees about buildings and by the sides of roads, where a little labor and expense, judiciously bestowed at the proper season, would in a few years, amply and doubly repay the cultivator, by the additional beauty and absolute value of his estate. And I do most ardently hope, that for the future, more attention and better skill will be bestowed on this branch of rural decoration.—There seems to be a great want of knowledge of the proper method of transplanting and treatment of this tree. It is painful to see them set out at their full natural height, (often not larger than fish poles,) with most of their original tops left on, dangling about in the wind; for most of them will die the first year, and those that live will have but a sickly existence, a slow growth, and never become handsome or useful. Thus he who sets them is discouraged, the attempt to decorate his grounds is given up, and the spot remains vacant, waiting for the next generation to try some further experiment.

The Sugar Maple is most successfully transplanted from the 1st of April to the 1st of May, or even later, according to the season. The best time is when the buds are swollen and just bursting into foliage. Fair, thrifty, young trees, of from two to three inches in diameter, should be selected, and taken up with about as much care as to preserving the roots, as in removing other trees of the same size. The long roots may be shortened. The stalk should then be sawed off smoothly, from ten to twelve feet high, and no limbs or twigs left on it. In setting, it is well to dig the hole deeper than the roots require, and fill it partly with loam or top mould. Care should be taken not to set too deep, for this tree delights to send its latent roots far abroad, near the surface of the ground. Let the earth be well trodden in around it, to give support and keep the tree erect. When the buds show themselves near the top, as they will in a few days, if too numerous they must be rubbed off, except from four to six, or so many as shall be proper to grow as branches, which are best situated to form the top or head of the tree. All buds or sprouts below are to be rubbed off and the stalk kept clear during the season. Any time before July will do for this. Sometimes the sprouts will grow so fast, be so brittle and tender, as to be blown off by high winds. I have lost a few fine trees in that way, but they will mostly recover by sprouting again. No further care is necessary except to trim the shoots at top with skill, so as to send them up and out in proper form, occasionally for three or four years; keep them free from sprouts below, and keep the trees erect. This latter is very easy, except where cattle rub against them, as having but small top, they are not liable to be moved by the winds until the roots become sufficiently established to afford a firm support. After the first three or four years, the tree will grow very fast and form for itself an elegant head. It is a fresh, healthy looking tree. The leaves when rotted, make rich food for plants, as may be seen by observing the grass and other herbage about these trees to be more luxuriant than elsewhere in open ground.

It is believed that in twentyfive years after they are set, they will afford a handsome income, in the sweetest sugar and molasses which is produced from any plant whatever. They grow to a large size, and probably live two hundred years. They form a very pleasant shade in summer, and to those who delight to look upon beautiful trees, there are none more pleasant to the eye.

The expense of labor for transplanting, exclusive of transporting when brought from a distance, need not exceed ten or twelve cents each. I have set within the last three years, on both sides of the road which passes the distance of a mile through my farm, upwards of *four hundred* of these trees, most of which are in a thriving condition. Although I shall not live to see them grown very large, yet, somebody else will; and I hope that whoever may successively occupy the same place hereafter, will not only see them of large size, but have taste and feeling to enjoy their beauty and preserve them for their usefulness. And why should men delay to plant and cultivate all sorts of good trees, because they may not live to see them fully grown? What can a man do better on the face of the earth than to cultivate and beautify it? While ever *ready* to *depart*, the lover of beautiful trees should act as if he expected to live a thousand years. How pleasant it would be to have our road-sides planted with trees for miles together, instead of being overrun with brush and unsightly weeds!

Now, Sir, I do hope you will publish something in your valuable paper, which will excite more attention and encourage more exertion for the cultivation of this, as well as other ornamental trees.

Respectfully, yours,

ETHAN A. GREENWOOD.

Hubbardston, March 31, 1832.

SNAPPING FIRE-WOOD, &c.

Mr Fessenden—I saw in your paper of the 29th of February, an article giving directions how to place chesnut and hemlock wood upon the fire, to prevent its snapping and throwing its coals into the room. I would suggest a better mode, that of cutting the wood at a time which will prevent its snapping at all. I am not much acquainted with hemlock wood, and have never tried the experiment; but chesnut wood, *if cut in the dark of the moon*, that is to say, on the day before or day on which the moon changes, will not snap much more than oak or any other kind of wood. However frivolous this may appear, and I am not philosopher enough to give the reason, certain it is, that the moon has an operation upon the sap of trees. Every farmer who has been in the habit of peeling oak bark for tanning leather, well knows that it will not run except at or near the changing and fulling of the moon. Fencing stuff and timber are said to be much more durable, if cut in the dark of the moon; it will prevent the worms from working between the wood and the bark which is sometimes left upon the corners of timber. Bushes, also, are said to be less liable to sprout again, if cut in the dark of the moon.

This is an experiment easily tried by any one, and if you think it worthy a place in your paper, are at liberty to insert it.

By the Edilor.—We are altogether an unbeliever in the doctrine of the moon's influence on vegetation, &c; and believe that planet has no more agency in the snapping of chesnut wood, or any other wood, than she has in the firing of cannons or the blasting of rocks with gunpowder. The cause of the little explosions from wood when burning, is the *expansion of air* in the cellular substance of the fuel; which air, when heated, becomes dilated and bursts the cells which inclosed it, with a crackling noise, scattering small pieces of its tiny wooden barriers in the direction in which they yield with most facility. The more wood is interspersed with air cells the more it will snap in burning, provided the cells are closed so that the heated air cannot escape without bursting its integuments. Wood, however, may be light and porous, and still not remarkable for crepitation, because its pores are not closed, and the air which pervades it is not confined.

With regard to cutting timber, &c, in any particular stage of the moon, we cannot at present spare time nor room to discuss the subject; but will merely add, that we believe the less sap or juice there is in the tree when cut, or the more thoroughly the sap is exhausted by peeling the bark from the timber, when the juice will exude freely, the less liable will it be to decay. But as to the moon's having any concern in the matter, we shall wait for further evidence before we decide against her as a trespasser in that particular.

Fruit Trees.—A further examination, made since our last, induces us to believe that the damage sustained by fruit trees in this vicinity, during the past winter, is much more extensive than we had supposed. In many instances, where the twigs of the more tender kinds of trees look as if they were in a healthy state, on cutting through the bark, the wood is found to be discolored and will probably die.—*Worcester Spy.*

Seasonable Information.—Dandelions are said to be a corrector of the bile, a fine laxative, and most excellent in the liver complaint and dropsy.

The Baltimore papers state, that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road is now completed *through the city* nearly as far as Pratt street.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR Sale at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market street:

A few very fine and vigorous plants of the celebrated Chinese Mulberry, so valuable for Silk worms, originally from the elevated regions of China—and introduced into France from the Phillippine Islands a few years since. These plants now offered for sale, have been received direct this spring from Paris, and were selected by Mons. Andre Michaux, author of the North American Sylva, and are much larger than any that have heretofore been offered here. Packed in moss separately for transportation,—price 1 dollar each. A particular account of this tree by Gen. Dearborn, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. IX. page 28. April 11

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good assortment of the finest Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, in lots of six roots each, two of a sort; white, red and yellow; imported direct from Glasgow, Scotland. Price $1 50 per lot of six bushes.

Also, Large White and Red Dutch Currant Bushes, in lots of six and twelve each; packed in moss for transportation. Price of the White sorts $1 50 per dozen—the Red, 75 cents. Specimens of the fruit preserved, can be seen at the store. Also, cuttings of the Large Red Currants—price 50 cents for a bundle of 200.

Agricultural Implements.

FOR Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52, North Market-street, a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, among which are Howard's double mould Board Ploughs, and Cultivators; Bigelow's wrought iron Ploughs; Tice's cast iron do; Willis' improved Drill Barrows for sowing garden seed; Leavitt's do. do. do. do; Eastman and Willis' Straw Cutters; common hand do; Chandler's improved double Harrows; Willis' improved Vegetable Cutter, for cutting rutabaga, mangel wurtzel, turnips and other vegetables; Corn and Cob Cracking Machines; Corn Shellers; Grain Cradles; 20 dozen very superior cast steel Scythes; 100 dozen Dudley's; Passmore's and Blanchard's steel back and common Scythes; 20 doz Sickles; 100 doz Derby's patent Rifles; Grass and Garden Shears; Hay and straw Knives; Peat and Ditching Spades; Garden and Transplanting do; a general assortment of Pruning and Budding Knives and Shears, some very superior; Pruning Saws and Chisels; 50 dozen Ames' common and cast steel Shovels and Spades: 50 doz Simonds and Co's do; Willis' improved best spring steel socket Manure Forks; 100 doz Goodyear's and Perkin's two and 3 tine Hay Forks; 100 dozen Cass and Baker's Scythe Sneaths.

April 11.

Howard's Cast Iron Ploughs.

FOR Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street,—Howard's improved Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, of all sizes, with wrought iron standards. The above Plough, which has been in general use the past season, is much approved by our best practical farmers, and considered by them the best Plough now in use. The iron and wood work being finished in the best possible manner, and the casting being ground and closely fitted, make the Plough work very free and easy, as will appear by the following certificates.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Newell—I have used the Nos. 1 and 2 Howard Ploughs, which I purchased of you, and am much pleased with them. I have used a number of different kinds of cast iron ploughs, but have never found one that did the work so perfectly, with so little labor.

DANIEL CHANDLER.

Lexington, Aug. 27, 1831.

Mr. Newell—The Howard Plough which Capt. D. Chandler introduced into Lexington, from your establishment, I consider to be a first rate article. I purchased a No. 2, last sprieg, and turned over about eight acres of very rocky turf sward land. I have likewise used it through the season upon different soils, some of which were very rough and stony, and find that it holds well and does the work easier and more perfectly than any other plough I ever used on my farm, either wood, wrought or cast iron.

April 11.

Wanted.

50 cents will be paid for one copy of No 35, vol. ix. of the New England Farmer.—Apply at this office.

April 11.

Morus Multicaulis or New Chinese Mulberry.

WM. PRINCE & Sons offer for sale, 200 trees of this valuable variety, from 6 to 7 feet high, and vigorous stocks; also several hundred of smaller sizes, the former at 1 dollar each, and latter at 75 cents. Also—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of the various kinds, of good size and of the most vigorous growth. Isabella Grape vines, 3 years old, at 25 dollars per 100. Alexander Grape 25 dollars per 100, and other kinds in proportion.

N. B. None of the trees have been injured by the winter. 1t April 11.

Fruit Trees.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, shrubs, honeysuckles,&c. from Winship, Kenrick, Prince, Buel and Wilson, Davenport's, and any other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices. J. B. RUSSELL.

New England Farmer Office. April 11.

Just Received,

AND for Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market street—a further supply of Westfield & Co's much approved Zinc Milkpans. These pans are highly recommended by those who have used them, as being superior to any other pans used for that purpose, keeping the milk much longer, which produces more cream from the same quantity of milk. Likewise, a general assortment of Zinc Ketiles for culinary purposes.

Cast Steel Scythes.

JUST received, a few dozen of extra Cast Steel Scythes, which were highly approved of the last season. Likewise, a few dozen of Cass' and Baker's Patent Scythe Smiths, the most approved article now in use.

J. N. NEWELL,

April 11. No. 51 and 52 N. Mar. st.

Corn Mills.

A few of Willis' Improved Hand Corn Mills, just received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—an article well adapted for the Southern and West India market. April 11.

Silkworm Eggs.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 50,000 Silkworm Eggs, warranted good, in packages of 5,000 each. Price $1 per thousand; with short practical instructions for rearing them. April 11.

Hitchcock's Plough.

AN assortmont of Hitchcock's Cast Iron Ploughs, with wrought Iron standard and square Colter edged shares, may be had of the subscribers. These Ploughs are warranted equal if not superior to any that have been offered to the public. Try and See!

DAVID PROUTY, Hanover.

April 4. JOHN MEARS, Dorchester.

Spring Wheat.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street,

A few bushels of genuine Gilman Spring Wheat; this sort is the most valuable one cultivated in New England, is very productive, seldom if ever attacked by blight, and is the kind which has for many successive years obtained the premium from the Massachusetts Agricultura Society. April 4.

Flower Seeds, $1 per Package.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market street,

Packages of the most showy and rare varieties of Flower Seeds, containing 18 varieties, among which are,

Geraniums (mixed)
Ten Weeks Stock Gilliflower.
Sensitive Plant.
Mexican Blue Ageratum.
Crimson Cypress Vine.
Forget-me-Not.
Ice Plant.
Elegant Coreopsis, &c. &c.

With directions for their culture. Each sort is labelled with its English and botanical name, its native country, and mode of culture. Price $1 for the 18 sorts.

Early Potatoes.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street:

A few bushels of the prime, early Potatoes, which have taken the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows the two last seasons; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity. March 7.

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his garden in Dorchester, a few cuttings of the black and white "Moscatel" Grape Vines, just received by the brig Cora from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He writes, "I obtained these cuttings from vines on which I have seen clusters of grapes, weighing as much as Twentysix pounds."—They contain several joints, and will be sold at 50 cents each.

Also, some very thrifty vines of the Ferrol Grape, a splendid black fruit, recently imported.

—ALSO—

Isabella;	Barcelona;
Catawba;	Blands;
Constantia;	Black Cape;
Black Hamburgh;	

3 varieties of valuable fruits, obtained from Xeres in Spain, and many other choice kinds.

Orders by Mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 7½ Congress street, for any quantity of vines from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention. Z. COOK, Jr.

March 12, 1832. 5t

Mangold Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, &c.

Just received at the New England Seed store, 50 North Market street, by J B. Russell,

100 lbs. Large Mangold Wurtzel, of the very first quality. 100 lbs. French Yellow Sugar Beet, imported direct from France. 100 lbs. Ruta Baga, of the first quality, European growth; 100 lbs. large White Flat English Field Turnip: 150 lbs. Short Top Scarlet Radish, of English growth—very early, and of deep scarlet color. March 28.

Grape Vines.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street:

Fine large Vines of the Isabella (purple); Winne, (dark purple); Alexander, (black); and Catawba (red) Grape, with good roots, packed in moss, for transportation any distance, all hardy and productive sorts—price 50 cents each. April 4.

BOSTON PRICE CURRANT.

HOPS, first quality 20; second quality 18. CORN, northern 62 to 65; southern white flat 51 to 52. RYE and OATS, none of good quality in the market. BARLEY, 1 00 to 1 25. FLOUR, Baltimore Howard Street, 5 62 to 5 87. BEEF, Mess, 10 00 per barrel. PORK, Clear, 16 00 per barrel. LARD, No. 1, Boston inspection, 9 to 9½. SEED, Northern Clover, 11 to 12½; Herds Grass 2 25 to 2 50; Red Top, 75 to 84. WOOL, prime Saxony, 60 to 70; American full blooded, washed, 50 to 55; superfine Northern pulled lambs, 58 to 60. American TALLOW, 8½ to 9.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 411 Beef Cattle, (including 25 unsold last week,) 23 pairs Working Oxen, 21 Cows and Calves, 130 Sheep, and 230 Swine. 100 of the Swine were "fatted," weighing about 260 each. 85 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were not supported, particularly on the medium and thinner qualities. We quote extra at $6 25 a 6 50; prime at 6 a 6 25; good at 5 25 a 5 75; thin at 4 50 a 5.

Working Oxen.—Sales were dull and buyers scarce. We noticed an extraordinary yoke taken at $130, one at 63, one at 84, and one at auction at 54.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at $21, 23, 25, and 29.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot taken at $4 50 and one at 5.

Swine—We noticed a prime lot of 60, all Barrows but five, taken at a fraction over 6c. and a lot of 25 at 6c. for Barrows and 5 for Sows. The "fat hogs" were contracted for some four or five weeks since at 4 1-8 c.

New York Cattle Market, April 6.—At market this week, as last, a very short supply of Beef Cattle, only 360 head; prices have advanced, the average of sales being $7 50 per hundred. We quote 6 a 8 50; some extra fine 9 a 9 25; Cow Beef 5 50 a 6. Cows and Calves, market well stocked, sales slow from $20 a 30. Sheep scarce and prices very high; 5 a 7.—*Daily Adv.*

☞In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY

From the Salem Observer.

DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

The wanton destruction of birds and their eggs, at this season of the year, cannot too forcibly be reprehended. They were made to subserve the best purpose—the destruction of worms and insects that prey upon trees, and vegetation generally. Now that our orchards are devastated by that scourge, the *canker worm*, the subject becomes of great importance; and if nothing else will check this most injudicious and ruinous practice, the strong arm of the law should be made to interpose. Let every land-holder, then, vigilantly guard his grounds in this respect; and punish every interloper and destroyer of birds, with more severity than he would the purloiner of fruit. A correspondent in the Marblehead Register, has some sensible and timely remarks on this subject, from which we make the following extract:—

"The millers or small butterflies, from which the canker worm is produced, and the worm itself, form the food of all the species of small birds which frequent our fields and gardens; and in every one of these which is wantonly destroyed by boys, we lose an active and efficient friend. So great indeed is the aid which they afford us, that I have heard a gentleman declare that he would give more for a wood-picker to work in his orchard, than for a hired man. The common ground-sparrow and the robin, are also of the most essential service in this way. Let parents, then, impress these facts on the minds of their boys, and if no other argument will do, let them appeal to the self-interest of their children, and explain to them, that if they like apples, they must not go gunning nor rob birds' nests."

STUDY.

The knowledge we acquire in this world, I am apt to think, extends not beyond the limits of this life. The Beatific vision of the other life needs not the help of this dim twilight; but be that as it will, I am sure the principal end why we are to get knowledge here is, to make use of it for the benefit of ourselves and others in this world; but, if by gaining it we destroy our health, we labor for a thing that will be useless in our hands; and if, by harassing our bodies, though with a design to render ourselves more useful, we deprive ourselves of the abilities and opportunities to do that good we might have done with a meaner talent, which God thought sufficient for us, by having denied us the strength to improve it to that pitch which men of stronger constitutions can attain to, we rob God of so much service and our neighbor of all that help, which, in a state of health with a moderate knowledge, we might have been able to perform. He that sinks his vessel by overloading it, though it may be with gold and silver, and precious stones, will give his owner but an ill account of his voyage.—*Locke on Study.*

The Norfolk Herald, speaking of the experiments of Mr Houghton, the Yankee Fire King, says:—"Mr Houghton then commenced his experiments with Prussic Acid. A goodly sized grimalkin was brought upon the stage, and a dose of the deadly extract administered to it; the poor animal was in a few minutes convulsed in the agonies of death—the antidote was then applied, and he was laid on the stage 'as dead as Chelsea.' But behold! in less than ten minutes, he began to show signs of life—stretched out his hind feet, raised himself on his fore paws, then, staring wildly around, gave utterance to the feline exclamation of *moll!* and trotted off the stage, followed by shouts of applause. A similar experiment was tried on a fine sleek tabby, but not with such decided success. Her ladyship perhaps being more delicate than her predecessor, tom, was operated on so violently by the poison, that it took an hour to resuscitate her.—A wag in one of the stage boxes, remarked, that the poisonous ingredient with which Mr Houghton experimented, was more properly the *pussic* than the *prussic* acid.—These things are almost beyond belief, and therefore we should say to the curious, go and see, and be satisfied."

Cure for the Gout.—"Pray Mr Abernethy, what is a cure for the gout?" was the question of an indolent and luxurious citizen. "Live upon a sixpence a day, and earn it!" was the reply.

Interesting Anecdote.—In the debate on the removal of Washington's remains, in the House of Representatives, Mr Howard of Maryland, related the following interesting historical anecdote:—"When the British fleet was passing up the Potomac with hostile intent, during the late war, the commander directed that when he arrived opposite Mount Vernon, he should be informed of the fact. When he was told that the ship was passing the tomb of Washington, the officers assembled upon deck and passed by *uncovered* and in *silence*."

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the past season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, Jr, 65, Broad street.

Ammunition.

OF the *best* quality and *lowest prices*, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded Jan. 1

Evergreens, Silver Firs, etc.

THE subscriber being engaged in the Seed business, would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds and Evergreens from Maine, and being agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me. March 14. 6t

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Double Dahlia Roots, etc.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a fine collection of Roots of the Double Dahlia, or Georgina, viz. Double Scarlet, Red, Dark Crimson, Dwarf Red, Dwarf pale Purple, Yellow, Nankeen, Black, Dark Purple, Curled Purple, and Brick color, at 75 cents each. Also, Tube Roses and Amaryllis, 25 cents each. Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, $1 50, and in six roots of different sorts—with the greatest collection of Flower and Garden seeds. March 28.

A Stud Colt, and North Devon Bull.

A beautiful Colt, near three years old, dark Bay with black mane and tail—being the first Colt got by the celebrated Horse *Barefoot* in this country, and from a superior and large native mare—price 250 dollars.

A North Devon Bull, near 9 years old; was imported by the subscriber from England, and is a fine animal.—This breed are always in color dark red, therefore easily matched for working cattle and are quick travellers, is a sure Calf getter, in good health and condition, but from his age will be sold for $50.

Several superior Cows from the best Imported stock, partly *Holderness*, *Alderney*, and *Durham short horns*, have Calves, or near Calving, by the North Devon Bull; from 35 a 50 dollars. Apply to JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plain, March 27, 1832.

The full blooded Horse Sportsman.

THE Subscriber has secured the full-blooded horse Sportsman, to stand the ensuing season at the "Ten Hills Stock Farm," commencing April 10th, and ending August 10th.

Terms—One Dollar to the Groom, and ten dollars for the season,—cash, or a note on demand, or fifteen dollars to ensure a mare in foal, by a conditional note at eleven months.

Good keeping for mares, at one dollar per week, at the risk of the owners.

Sportsman is not surpassed for spirits, and has as good strains of blood, as any horse in this country. His dam was a direct descendant from the best blood in England, his sire, the full-blooded imported Arabian Horse "Bussorah." It is with these strains of blood that England has bid defiance to the *world* on the *turf* and in the *field*, for more than a century past.

Sportsman's get are very promising, and may be seen on the farm.

Satisfactory proof of the pedigree o this horse as given below, is in my possession.

PEDIGREE.

Sportsman was foaled in 1823, the property of the late Gen. Coles of Dosoris, Long Island, and sired by the "Bussorah Arabian," out of Sportsmistress by Hickory, her dam the famous *racing* mare Miller's Damsel (the dam also of American Eclipse) by Messinger Grand Dam, the imported Pot8os mare, G. G. dam by Gimerack, &c.

Hickory was by Whip, his dam, Dido by Dare Devil, G Dam by Wildair, G G Dam by Clockfast, G G G Dam the Dam of the celebrated Virginia, "Bucephalus and Lady Teazle.

"Messinger" by "Mambrino," Dam by Turf, G Dam by Regulus, G G Dam by Starling, Fox, Bay Bolton, Duke of Ancastor's Turf, Byerly Turk, Taffolet Barb, Place's white Turk, Native barb mare, Pot8os was by Eclipse, Dam Sportsmistress, by Warren's Sportsman, G Dam Golden Locks by Oronoko, Panton's Crab, Partner, &c. See 1st and 2d volume of English stud book.

PERFORMANCE.

At three years he won the sweepstakes on the Union course, Long Island, against five horses. On the same course, the same season, he won a *match race* against Mr. Stevens' "Rattler". In the autumn of 1827, he ran upon the same course, and *won at three heats*, (three mile heats) beating Richard 3d from Virginia, Misfortune and American Boy. He has never given way in his limbs or wind. These are all his public performances, *and he never was beaten.*

Ten Hills Stock farm, on the Medford Turnpike, two and a half miles from Boston.

SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.

Ten Hills Farm, April 4.

Pruning and Budding Instruments.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, 20 dozen of superior Pruning and Budding Knives and Shears.—Likewise a very general assortment of Horticultural Instruments. J. R. NEWELL.

April 4.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.